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Our friends everywhere, who may at any time
have knowledge of facts of local importance—in
accident, incident, mining, &c., going on at public
meetings, improvements, curiosities, &c., will be
confer a favor upon us and our readers generally
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us facts in any shape, and we will take care of them.

and who will become of age on or before
the day of election,) who shall have their
bona fide residence in said district on the
thirtieth day next preceding such election,
and at the time of the completion and re-
vision of said list. The list so made out
shall be designated and known in law as
the Poll List, and shall supersede and be in
lieu of the poll list now provided for by law.

The poll lists shall at all convenient times
except when in use of the Board of Judges
on election days, be open to the inspection of
all legal voters, and of all persons enrolled
or entitled to be enrolled thereon; and it
is hereby made incumbent on every person
who is or may be on the day of such election,
qualified to vote thereto, to apply
and see that he is duly enrolled for that
purpose.

Sec. 12. In districts where there is but
one precinct, the Clerk of Elections shall,
during the period prescribed in the last sec-
tion for making out and completing the poll
list, and when the Board is not in session,
upon his own authority, enter upon said list,
subject to the revision and correction of the
Board, the names of all persons still residing
in his district enrolled in the next preceding
intermediate years, a supplementary list, al-
phabetically arranged according to sur-
names, of all persons who then stand regis-
tered upon the Great Register (omitting
those whose names are cancelled by the
proper entries) with the entries opposite
each name, and the number as they appear
in said book, and shall cause to be printed
and transmitted to the Clerk of Elections
of each election precinct in his county, at
least ten printed copies thereof, "provided,
that each supplementary list, unless other-
wise ordered as aforesaid, shall contain only
the names of persons registered after mak-
ing out the general or supplementary list
next preceding it.

Sec. 13. The Board of Supervisors of
each county throughout the State, including
the city and county of San Francisco, shall
immediately after the passage of this Act
provide with a suitable book or books
strongly bound, with the necessary ruled
columns, and appropriate headings and la-
bels for the registration, as hereinafter pro-
vided, of all the citizens of this State resi-
ding in their respective counties, who are or
may be within six months, by reason of con-
tinuous residence, legal voters thereof, which
book shall be designated, entitled and
known in law as the "Great Register."

Sec. 14. In the Great Register the County
Clerk, on application or on return of the
Assessor, shall register every domiciled in-
habitant of his county who, by virtue of the
citizenship, lawful age, and other qualifica-
tions prescribed by the Constitution, is or
may be within six months, a qualified and
legal voter thereof; and every person regis-
tered in one county, on removing to another
county in this State, with intent to reside
there, shall apply to the County Clerk of the
county where he is registered, for a certi-
ficate of such registration, which shall be given
him on demand, setting forth the entries
as they exist in the respective register aforesaid,
and certifying that it is given for the
purpose of cancelling the registration of the
applicant in any other county in which he
may become a resident; on production of
which certificate to the County Clerk of the
county to which he shall have removed, and
not otherwise, he shall be entitled to be there-
registered. And every person not produc-
ing such certificate, shall, to entitle him to
registration in any county, be required to
make oath before the County Clerk or As-
sessor, as the case may be, that he is not
registered in any other county; and when
ever any certificate of registration shall be
given to any person in the form and for the
purpose in this section expressed, the County
Clerk shall at the same time cancel the
registration of such person by entering on
the proper column the word "removed."

Sec. 15. The manner of registration shall
be as follows: Clean and distinct entries
shall be made in said books, setting forth in
separate columns the name at full length
(without the use of italics) of the person regis-
tered; his age, omitting fractions of years;
the country of his nativity; his occupation;
particular city, town, township, ward or dis-
trict of his residence; if a naturalized foreigner,
when, where, and by what Court he was
admitted to become a citizen of the United
States; also the date of registry, and a number
affixed to each name, which number shall run
consecutively in the order of registration;
the oaths of some registered householders
or citizens depositing to such naturaliza-
tion of the father, and the residence and minor-
ity of such persons at the time according to
the best of dependent's knowledge, informa-
tion and belief, shall be received by the
County Clerk and Judge as evidence of the
fact, and in such case, the applicant shall
be admitted to permanent registration with-
out further proof.

Sec. 16. For every election precinct
throughout the State there shall be elected
and appointed, hereinafter mentioned, one
Clerk of Election, and two Judges of Elec-
tions, who shall hold office for two years,
and until their successors shall be ap-
pointed or elected at aforesaid; and all vacan-
cies which may exist or occur in either of
said offices, except Amador, Tuolumne, Siski-
you, Butte, Placer, Mono, El Dorado, Shasta,
Trinity, Nevada, Calaveras, Sierra, Mariposa,
Madera, Del Norte, Klamath, Yuba, Contra
Costa, Humboldt, and Napa, there shall be
one and only one precinct or place of holding
polls in each election district aforesaid.
In the said excepted counties, the Board of
Supervisors find it necessary, in conse-
quence of the condition of the country and
population, to lay off election districts of
such great extent as to require more than
one precinct therefor for the convenient ac-
commodation of the legal voters, they shall
have the power to alter from time to time
the boundaries thereof, which they shall
have the power to alter from time to time
as the convenience of voters may require.
They shall also have power to establish and
designate the precincts or places for holding
the polls in each district. In all the
counties, except Amador, Tuolumne, Siski-
you, Butte, Placer, Mono, El Dorado, Shasta,
Trinity, Nevada, Calaveras, Sierra, Mariposa,
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as the convenience of voters may require.
They shall also have power to establish and
designate the precincts or places for holding
the polls in each district.

Sec. 17. The Board of Registration shall
be in session on the said thirtieth day next
preceding any such election as aforesaid—or
if that be Sunday, then on the day follow-
ing—at the office of the Clerk of Elections,
for the purpose of determining applications
on behalf of persons claiming the right to
be enrolled on the poll list, erasing names
improperly entered or improperly remaining
thereon, and correcting all errors in relation
thereto. They shall insert and enroll the
name of every person entitled to be enrolled
who may have been omitted from any cause,
and shall erase the name of any person im-
properly placed or remaining on said list, es-
pecially if the same is between the age of
twenty and twenty-one years; the class of
citizenship, whether native or naturalized;
occupation; the particular locality in the
district of the voter's residence, if it can
conveniently and briefly be stated, giving in
towns and cities, as far as possible, the num-
ber of the dwelling and the name of the
street or location of the dwelling.

Sec. 18. The Board of Registration shall
be in session on the said thirtieth day next
preceding any such election as aforesaid—or
if that be Sunday, then on the day follow-
ing—at the office of the Clerk of Elections,
for the purpose of determining applications
on behalf of persons claiming the right to
be enrolled on the poll list, erasing names
improperly entered or improperly remaining
thereon, and correcting all errors in relation
thereto. They shall insert and enroll the
name of every person entitled to be enrolled
who may have been omitted from any cause,
and shall erase the name of any person im-
properly placed or remaining on said list, es-
pecially if the same is between the age of
twenty and twenty-one years; the class of
citizenship, whether native or naturalized;
occupation; the particular locality in the
district of the voter's residence, if it can
conveniently and briefly be stated, giving in
towns and cities, as far as possible, the num-
ber of the dwelling and the name of the
street or location of the dwelling.

Sec. 19. The Board of Supervisors shall
appoint the Clerk of Elections of the proper county;
and when the office is elective, the appoint-
ment of such large districts shall be so reduced
that one precinct will be sufficient there-
for; provided, that every election district
throughout the State shall be so constructed
as not to include more than one township, and in such manner that its exten-
sion or boundary shall not cross the exterior bound-
aries of any township, incorporated town,
city, or any ward, district, or other territorial
subdivisions in and for which local officers
are to be elected.

Sec. 20. In districts where there are more
precincts than one, the voters shall be al-
lowed to enroll themselves at either of such
precincts which they may select as most con-
venient to their residence on application,
personally or in writing, to the Clerk of Elections,
or to the Clerk of Registration, or to the Clerk of
Registration, or when the Board is not in session,
upon his own authority, enter upon said list,
subject to the revision and correction of the
Board, the names of all persons still residing
in his district enrolled in the next preceding
intermediate years, and making poll lists, of
such precincts which they have selected as
most convenient to their residence, and mak-
ing satisfactory proof of residence and
identity. Applications in writing shall be ad-
dressed to the proper Board of Registration,
or Clerk of Elections, expressing the desire of
the applicant to be enrolled, in order to vote at
the precinct indicated, and shall be witnessed,
and the genuineness of the signature thereto,
when not known by the said Board or Clerk,
shall be attested by a subscribing witness
known to them, who is a resident or legal
voter of the district.

Sec. 21. The registration in the poll list
shall be made by entering therein, in sepa-
rate columns appropriately headed, the
names at full length, with a number pre-
fixed to each name, which numbers shall
run successively in the order of the names as
they stand on the list commencing with
number one; date on entry in the list; age
omitting fractions of years, except where
the person enrolled is between the age of
twenty and twenty-one years; the class of
citizenship, whether native or naturalized;
occupation; the particular locality in the
district of the voter's residence, if it can
conveniently and briefly be stated, giving in
towns and cities, as far as possible, the num-
ber of the dwelling and the name of the
street or location of the dwelling.

Sec. 22. The Board of Registration shall
be in session on the said thirtieth day next
preceding any such election as aforesaid—or
if that be Sunday, then on the day follow-
ing—at the office of the Clerk of Elections,
for the purpose of determining applications
on behalf of persons claiming the right to
be enrolled on the poll list, erasing names
improperly entered or improperly remaining
thereon, and correcting all errors in relation
thereto. They shall insert and enroll the
name of every person entitled to be enrolled
who may have been omitted from any cause,
and shall erase the name of any person im-
properly placed or remaining on said list, es-
pecially if the same is between the age of
twenty and twenty-one years; the class of
citizenship, whether native or naturalized;
occupation; the particular locality in the
district of the voter's residence, if it can
conveniently and briefly be stated, giving in
towns and cities, as far as possible, the num-
ber of the dwelling and the name of the
street or location of the dwelling.

Sec. 23. Within five days after the mak-
ing out and completion of the poll list as
aforesaid, the Clerk of Elections shall
transmit to the County Clerk a certified
copy thereof, with all the entries opposite
each name in full; and the County Clerk,
except when as may be otherwise ordered
by the Board of Supervisors thereof, to be made
and duly recorded on their records, which
may be done on the petition in writing of any
number of the householders and legal voters
of the proper county, whose names are found
on the last preceding poll lists, which num-
ber of petitioners shall not be less than one
hundred, nor less than one-tenth of the whole
number of voters enrolled on said last preced-
ing poll list. When elective, the Clerk and
Judges of Elections shall be chosen at the
general election.

Sec. 24. In the elec ion of Clerk and
Judges of Elections, where the office is elec-
tive, each qualified voter in each precinct
shall vote for one Clerk and two Judges of
Elections, and the person having the
highest number of votes for Clerk, shall be
elected. Each of said officers, before entering
upon his duties, shall

The Quincy Union.

San Francisco Agency.

L. P. FISHER and THOMAS BOYCE are the only authorized agents for the UNION in San Francisco.

QUINCY, PLUMAS CO., CAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866.

To be Assessed.—By reference to the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, it will be seen that the Assessor of this county has received instructions to proceed with the Assessment of Alturas township. We understand that the Board do not recognize any division of this county by the late Legislature, and will proceed to collect taxes accordingly. We believe this course will meet with the universal approval of the people of Sierra, and also that before the Supreme Court, "the act to amend an act" to define the boundaries of Plumas county, will meet with little favor. It is doubtful if the Board of Supervisors of Plumas, since their first experience with the new acquisition, will be likely to appropriate money to defend or consummate this act of injustice and fraud, with which they had nothing to do in the beginning.

As must have been seen by the lawyers who got up this act, it will lead to extensive litigation, by which they can alone profit at the expense of the people, some of whom, belonging to Alturas township, are liable to heavy losses whenever the decision of the court is announced.—[Mountain Messenger.]

In view of the whole history of the boundary line question between the counties of Plumas and Sierra, one would naturally suppose that the latter had had enough and was prepared to cry quits. Not so, however, as is seen from the above item. So be it. Plumas county accepts the issue and in the outset it may not be amiss for us to make a few plain suggestions to the authorities of Sierra county.

In 1850 & '60, you crossed the well defined natural boundary dividing the two counties, into Sierra Valley, one of the most prosperous and promising sections of Plumas county, and commenced to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction among that portion of our citizens with the view of ultimately annexing them to Sierra county. Finally, you succeeded, through fraud and misrepresentation, in securing the passage of a law, in 1862, taking from Plumas county a section of territory some 20 miles in length and ten miles in width. It was entitled "an act to better define the boundaries of Sierra county," &c.—very innocent in its pretensions, and no doubt appeared to Sierra county to be eminently just and proper. The same act also transferred to Sierra county, all the delinquent taxes which had been levied by our officers, but which, through the interference of Sierra's officiousness, as much as by any other reason, had not been collected.

This was all done at a time when Plumas county was burdened with a large debt, and without Sierra's assuming any portion of that debt, when the territory mentioned was added to that county.

Though it was our ox that was being gored, and unmercifully gored at that, by your bull, Plumas county stood it without putting on any frills. Now, forsooth, when by your own mismanagement, you have completely alienated the people of some five miles square of your territory, from the balance of your county, and they, every man, woman and child of them, without any intermeddling on the part of Plumas Co., desire to be annexed to us, and the Legislature gratifies that desire, or in other words, when you discover that it is your ox that is receiving a slight punch from our ordinarily inoffensive animal, "a change comes o'er the spirit of your dream." That which was in an aggravated form so just and proper a year or so ago, has now, in a mild but reversed position, become a fraud, an outrage, crying, not exactly to Heaven, but to the Supreme Court of this State for correction.

The Board of Supervisors of Sierra Co., do not recognize any division of that county by the last legislature, and will proceed to collect taxes accordingly, eh? Sage conclusion! What do you propose to do? Blow your bugle, sound your hew-gag, beat your buzzzy wuzzy, call out the Sierra county militia (?) and squelch Alturas, and Plumas, too, if she interferes, or will you go to the Supreme Court, and ask that august tribunal to permit you to show that, notwithstanding the bill "amending an act to define the boundaries of Plumas Co.," passed both branches of the Legislature in due form and was signed by the Governor, that the Sierra delegation voted for it under a "misapprehension" of its provisions, or to show further that the people of Sierra county acted under a "misapprehension," when they elected their Legislative delegation. Please inform us as to which one of these absurd propositions will you ask the Supreme Court to take under consideration.

It would be well for the Board of Supervisors of Sierra Co., at this particular juncture to excuse a little common sense, and recognize a few stubborn facts.

The last legislature amended the boundaries of Plumas county, including Alturas township within its limits, just as it amended the boundaries of Sierra county, so as to include Sierra Valley.

A preliminary survey has been made of the new line, and the Board of Supervisors of Plumas county have ordered a further survey to be made, that they may be better satisfied, and know exactly what territory belongs to Plumas Co. They have organized the new Territory into Goodwin Township, and have appointed a full set of township officers therein. These officers, and the jurisdiction of Plumas county within her own territory, they expect to, and will maintain, and at no great expense to Plumas county either.

If an officer of Sierra county is sent into any portion of Plumas to assess or collect taxes, or to do anything else not authorized by law, we have a speedy, cheap and adequate remedy against him. Fo Mr. Messenger, you had better counsel the Board of Supervisors of Sierra county, to keep cool and submit gracefully to the force of circumstances. But if they allow themselves to be humbugged by attorneys into the unenviable feat of jumping out of the frying pan into the fire, then, we say, pitch in! Plumas County does not fear the result, and the people of Alturas township may be happy yet.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:—Whoever you may be, I cannot do otherwise than acknowledge the receipt of your paper of the 19th inst., and although it is not as closely printed as some of our city prints, yet every item contains matter of interest to one, once a sojourner in your pleasant valley. What reminiscences, most of them pleasant, does the perusal of your mountain sheet bring to mind! What recollections gather in my brain as I trace events from the day I first entered your valley, weary and sore from the date (as Gen. McDonald would say,) bucking mule that ever grew, and arranged for a night's repose in the old log house upon the lot since made vacant by the ravages of fire. Tracing from 1856, down to 1866, how well I remember how proud we all were of our healthy little valley in the mountains. What if the snows of winter did shut off communication with the world below, and letters and papers reached us but once in two weeks or a month; we read and conned them with a greater zest, and with more attention, and really posted ourselves better on matters of national and State interest than most of those who live with these luxuries—if I may so term them—constantly about them. And did we not have our winter frolics? and, after all, in the vigor of life, which the clear air of American Valley always gives, did we not enjoy ourselves as keenly as the denizens of more thickly populated settlements? and as, perhaps, some friend from Rich Bar, or Indian Valley, or Nelson Point, or Hopkin's, would come to town in early spring, to serve out the sentence of Byers, or Chambers, in duty done, did we not get up our little joyful times, that when they left it might be with as good an opinion of the "Quincy clique" as possible? Poor we might have been, but we had warm hearts. Do you remember our serenades, no matter what the weather, nor, after a few hours, what the quality of the instrument used; when for a man not to be roused from his warm bed by efforts even calathumpian, was to have the seal of condemnation of the community upon him, and to feel himself slighted? What is Lovejoy (ever true to his name), and Hunderley and Cox, and Dickenson, and Ward, and Harbinson, and Goodwin, and Hogan, and Hayden, and Mastin, and Piereson, and Edwards, and Whiting, and Kaulback, and McElwain, and Buckbee, and Houck, and many others, some of whom, now happier than we, tune their harps in a brighter world? How unwillingly, at times, some of these would come from their beds! Well I remember how Hogan, one night, objecting to come out with no other garment than his spectacles and his sh— (I won't say it), appeared at his door and thrust out one limb, well-shaped and rather thin in flesh, to push away from his door the noisiest and foremost; Hunderley, too, well and lengthily dressed with but a single garment, armed with a broom to repel invaders from his threshold; but objections were of no use; recruits were wanted, and they had to come; and, escorted and honored, in silence and amazement, with not a word to say, until they went foremost in routing the next man, then they went to Houck's or Coburn's and acknowledged the corn. These were happy times, peculiar to Quincy, and well enjoyed. As a change, something might be said of the Hon. Order of E. Clampus Vitus, to become a member of which, and receive a portion of its benefits, your humble servant walked through snow and slush to Elizabethtown. What I there underwent, what I learned of life and its surroundings, I need not state here, but that I stepped in my trip to that town to a "grave, sedate and stately measure" none who know the merits of this worthy society will dispute. I trust that "the dance that David danced" is still patronized and admired. I may mention here, with pardonable pride, that my department was so entirely "satisfactory" on that occasion, and I was appointed to an important office that evening. I am sorry to say, however, that I believe candidates have been selected since, on their first admission, who have performed the duties of the position better than myself; but then, in my time the lodge was flourishing, and the work was so much for one man. I never shall forget the night when a young and pompous physician, about six feet six inches in stature, becoming ambitious to increase his practice through benevolent associations, admission sought. He appeared well; but it was a mistake to give the public the benefit of the secrets of the order by allowing the Doctor to go forth into the streets clothed in his regalia, as was suggested. That would have been wrong. I hope the order still lives, and that "satisfactory" rings out upon the clear air that all may know where to find more "light."

But I am taking too much of your space.

If it would permit, I would like to review the mock trial of Charley Miller, accused by the young man from Missouri,—a friend of Doc V.'s, for horse stealing. The trial of the German lager beer pedlar, at Rich Bar, where he was defended by De Witt Kellogg. But I have not time to dwell on more of this. Much that is amusing and entertaining might be said of the hospitality of the people of Plumas. I might talk of their patient toiling and working in her mines, that they might develop the rich veins of mineral in hills, and already we are hearing glowing accounts of their rich development.

Nothing particular of interest here, although much excitement was created a few days since by the killing of a citizen named Ross by Charles P. Duane. Doubtless you have heard of this man as one to whom leave of absence was granted from the State, by the Vigilance Committee of 1856. His victim was standing on Merchant street, quietly engaged in conversation, when Duane walking up behind him, without a word of warning, shot at him four times in quick succession, three shots taking effect in the back. Ross lingered along until to-day, when death overtook him and claimed him as his own. But these matters are not long dwelt upon in a community like San Francisco. The people, easily and quickly excited, soon regain their quiet, and things run along as usual.

Of politics, there is nary a one stirring, and by the scarcity of the article in your paper, I infer there is a dearth in your locality. Of amusements, we have the eminent—the successful Forrest; and he is certainly entitled to all the credit he receives. He draws well, at one dollar a head, with fifty cents additional for reserved seats. They are all taken at that, and he and McGuire have full promise that they will get the people's money; but the people get a good return.

To-day we have been having a lively rain, commencing before light this morning, and still raining at 9 o'clock, P. M.; something unusual in this season of the year for San Francisco, but it is doubtless all right.

I should be glad to stretch out this gentle epistle, but I fancy I hear directions to cut this letter down; and therefore, as I commenced with only an intention of acknowledging to some one the receipt of the Union of May 19th, I will close in about a minute, taking time to ask if F. B. Whiting, my old friend, sent it; thinking, perhaps, he

might, from a line or two representing him as having attained a proud title: father Whiting! Well, it sounds well; I wish I might speak of more of my friends I have mentioned above in the same way. It is an old saying that "while there is life there is a hope." Encourage your neighbors, my boy. Uno.

THE PLUMAS SHERIFFALTY. Such is the heading of a communication signed "Justice," which recently appeared in the columns of that pusillanimous sheet, the Marysville Appeal; but the article, no doubt, emanated from the pen of one of the flunkies of one of the parties interested in the case. The Sheriff's Election case was tried before the County Judge of this county, and judgment rendered in favor of Mr. Yeates, who was fairly elected by a majority of the legal voters of Plumas county. The malcontents—those personally interested, by promises of deputyship or otherwise—took an appeal to the Supreme Court; and here let us say to "Justice" that the suit was not instituted in the interest of the Union party; for a large majority of the Union men were, at the commencement, opposed to contesting the case. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the County Court and declared Mr. Yeates elected; but these same interested parties are not willing to let the case rest, but have filed a motion praying for a re-hearing; and this ("Justice's") letter is one of the high-toned (?) and honorable (?) methods which these aspirants, and their flunkies, would take to influence the Supreme Court in the case. (Oh shame! where is thy blush!) but they have reckoned without their host; they have counted their chickens before they were hatched. Unless we are greatly mistaken in the men, the Judges of the Supreme Court are not, from mere partisan motives, going to set aside the expressed will of the voters of this county.

They have the transcript containing the evidence before them, and hence, the garbled statements of "Justice" are going to have no weight with them. If it would influence them in the least degree, they would be unworthy of the high position to which the people of this State have elevated them. That communication is an insult to them as men and as judges. If its author could be discovered, he should be made to answer for a contempt. "Justice" knew when he wrote that article, that he was falsifying the record; but of that we will say nothing further; the evidence is before the Court. It is useless to produce established facts, or try to reason with a fool, or a fanatic; one who steals the name of Justice for the purpose of doing an injustice; one who masks himself in the livery of heaven to more effectually serve the devil. Such a creature cares not for law or religion, justice or holiness, only so far as either may subserve his own sins and other motives.

As for the vile attack of the insignificant funkey upon us, we care nothing. We will not waste any time or words upon one of his kind; but to the editor of the Appeal, we have a word to say. Are you not ashamed of yourself, sir, to allow another attack to be made upon citizens of this county through your paper? Have you no decency about you? Have you no honor, no manliness, no honesty or pride? Has not your experience during the past two months opened your eyes? Do you intend to continue publishing calumnies, slanders and lies against individuals in this county, and when proven to be such, refuse to retract or attempt to excuse them? Do you receive pay for publishing such articles? Are you running a black-mail sheet, or are you going it upon your own "hook," so that when you get "caught out" you can assume that most cowardly of all defences, the "dignity dodge"?

CREDIT.—The article headed "more evidence," published on the first page of our last issue, was copied from the Butte Record. Through an oversight, the credit was omitted. The Record got even on us the same way,—so it was a "stand off."

WE notice that one or two of our exchanges quote Harper's Weekly as supporting the President's plan of reconstruction. That is a mistake.—[Appeal.]

No mistake about it sir. You had better read the paper before you make such ridiculous assertions.

Advertisements.

JULY 4th, 1866,

BY THE

TAYLORVILLE CORNET BAND.

The Taylorville Cornet Band will give a Grand Ball at the Vernon House, July 4th, 1866, to which a general invitation is hereby extended.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

La Porte.
Fred. Howard.
Meadow Valley.
M. D. Smith.

Buck's Ranch.
Wm. Wagner.

Buckeye.
Joseph Flynn.
Humburg.

Gen. A. J. Wood.

Big Meadows.

John Hamilton.

Greenville.

T. J. True.

H. B. McClellan.

Crescent Mills.

W. H. Wilson.

P. Shaw.

Janesville.

L. N. Breed.

Thompson.

Spring Garden.

L. V. Tait.

Premium.

R. C. Chambers.

North Arm.

A. J. Ford.

Geo. A. Lee.

Quincy.

J. E. Edwards.

W. W. Kellogg.

Rich Bar.

Richard Irwin.

Smith's Bar.

David Evey.

12 Mile Bar.

John C. Smith.

Round Valley.

J. D. Compton.

Susaville.

J. R. Lockwood.

John S. Ward.

Genesee Valley.

G. W. Wilson.

Peter Kern.

Taylorville.

N. C. Cunningham.

W. W. Walraven.

The Quincy Union.

LOCAL ITEMS.

HAY.—The hay crop of Plumas county will be larger this year than ever before.

AGENT.—Mr. F. A. McMartin is the authorized Agent of this paper for Sawpit Flat and vicinity.

WHEN, OR WHEN?—Has the Appeal's informer thrown off that paper? It has not had an "item" for some time.

GONE BELOW.—A majority of our merchants have gone below to purchase their spring stock of goods.

RAIN.—We have not had a clear, sunshiny day for more than two weeks, and it has rained more or less every day during that time. It has been a disagreeable "spell of weather."

UNION FLAT.—The Monitor Co. is taking out rich pay dirt. The Buckeye Co. has easy working rock, and expects to strike gravel this summer.

NELSON FORK.—Mitchell & Co., at Willow Ranch, are making from ten to fifteen dollars per day to the hand, working in the flat at the mouth of the Nelson ravine.

CORRESPONDENCE.—We have received the promise of having regular correspondence from La Porte. Our "regular's" first letter will probably appear next week.

COPROMISED.—The suit in regard to the ownership of a certain quartz ledge in Cherokee District, has been compromised; Mr. II. C. Bidwell having purchased Wiles & Lawrence's interest in the ledge.

NEW MILL.—Fred King & Co. intend putting up a quartz mill on their ledge in Mohawk Valley. Mr. King informs us that he will have the mill in running order before the 1st of August next.

CLOSED OUT.—Aschheim & Bros. have closed out their establishment in this town. They have removed to Taylorville. C. T. Kaulback has purchased the store-house, and intends moving into it in a few days.

FATAL.—Gilbert, the man who fell down a shaft in the Crescent mine, one day last week, a notice of which appeared in our last issue, died of his injuries within twelve hours after the accident.

WATER.—The present is the best water season that the miners of Plumas county have had for the past six years. A majority of the hydraulic companies will have a sufficient supply of water to keep them at work until the first or middle of August.

DIVINE SERVICES.—Rev. Josiah Bates, of Grass Valley, will hold divine services at the Court House, Quincy, on Sunday, June 10th, at 11 o'clock, A.M.; also at Meadow Valley, the same day, at 3 o'clock P.M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

LA PORTE AGENCY.—We have appointed Misses Thomas & Wheeler our Agents at La Porte. They are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Union, and receipt for the same. Hereafter, subscribers at La Porte will find their papers at the Post office.

FENIAN CELEBRATION.—Want of time (our paper being ready for the press, when we returned) will not allow us to give any report of the Fenians' celebration at La Porte, on Friday, (yesterday), in this issue. We will refer to it again next week. The whole affair was a decided success.

CARRAGED TAN.—A few days, or nights since, some fellow, with malice aforethought, went into our old friend Duerler's garden patch, and "cabbaged" every cabbage plant that Jim had raised in his hot-bed, about 2,000 in number. Who will put up the most sour kraut this fall?

GOOD PAY.—The Crescent Co. cleaned up 1st week between five and six thousand dollars. Twelve stamps were employed part of the time in crushing rock, from the Premium, which yielded also between thirteen and fourteen hundred dollars.

FITTING UP.—After thoroughly prospecting his claims, near Rock creek, Rockwell has come to the conclusion that they will pay big, when worked with a hydraulic. He has purchased a lot of hose, and will commence piping as soon as the snow commences to melt on the hill. We shall expect to see "Rocky" come to town with huge bags of dust to sell, as soon as he gets well at work.

STRUCK IT.—One day last week, Waterworth & Trucks, of Indian Valley, struck the main quartz ledge in their lower tunnel. They have been at work running the tunnel to find the ledge for the past four months; during that time the mill has not been running; their creditors attached them, and everything seemed to go "fornitied them"; but now, there seems to be a change for the better, and everything looks "lovely."

HOMeward Bound.—We learn that during the past month, several large parties of emigrants from this state, have passed through the Big Meadows on their way to the States. Present appearances indicate that the immigration from this State, by the plains across, will be nearly as large as the emigration from other States. The war having ended, parties are going back to their old homes, to settle down for life, or until another war compels them to "git up and git."

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Quincy P. O. June 1st, 1866: Raymond Arisgo, Jesus Araya R. A. Bower, L. Bennett, G. Breen, Z. Cannon 2 J. Cornishon, L. Comstock, T. B. Carothers J. T. Duncan, Hugh Douglas, N. T. Devine, T. Fanning, Mrs. M. A. Ford, W. Fletcher, Jas. Gamron, W. A. Grade, D. S. Herbert, W. J. Hartman, J. C. Hanson, S. I. M. Hughes, E. Holmes, T. E. Hayden, D. M. Hanson, A. P. Josslyn, Miss M. J. Kinney, A. Lidié, R. Loumore 2 H. Louis, M. A. McDonald, P. Miller, E. J. Martin, J. McKey, Jas. Maxwell, S. Marshall, J. Morris 2 E. W. Nash, D. J. Nave, C. Penman, L. Poole 2, D. B. Phillips 2, W. Peter son, H. Roser, J. Roberts, W. H. Root, J. Ryan N. Summons, A. B. Storey, O. H. Smith 2, S. E. Swaimen, W. Spaulding, Nicholas Simons, J. Sprout, E. Thompson, E. V. Vanckle, A. J. Weaver 4, G. Washington, I. M. Walters.

WEALTH OF NEVADA AND GRASS VALLEY.—The assessable property of Nevada City is about \$1,000,000, while that of Grass Valley will be in the vicinity of \$2,000,000.

AN EXPLANATION.—During the past few weeks, we have received two or three communications from some of our friends and subscribers, who, not liking our course in several trifling matters, have advised us to change and do differently in the future. We are at all times willing and anxious to receive advice and counsel from friends, but at the same time, we claim and shall exercise the right to do just as we please about accepting or rejecting their advice. We run this institution to suit ourselves. If we please our patrons, well and good; if we displease them we can not help it, for so long as we own and control the establishment, we intend to pursue just such a course as we deem proper. We shall advocate what we believe to be right, and oppose what we believe to be wrong, and that without being led or influenced by any sect, party or clique. We intend to speak plainly and fairly upon any subject, moral, religious, political or personal, and if in telling truths we hurt somebody's feelings, we can not help it, and would not if we could. In conclusion, and in reply to a question recently propounded to us by one of the "affected," we would say, that we shall run this paper just so long as it will pay us to do so, and no longer, and the prospects for a long life for the QUINCY UNION were never better than they are at present.

S. F. CORRESPONDENCE.—"Uno," whose first letter from San Francisco appears in this issue, has promised to write for the UNION, occasionally, and we hope he will fulfil his promise. His letters, if the one published is any criterion to judge by, will be very interesting to our readers.

We have always advocated the Sewing Machine as a most useful and necessary instrument for the household in relieving them from their wearisome sewing; but we are even more enthusiastic in its praise on learning that the elegant embroidery and braiding which has become so fascinating and popular, is also the effect of the Sewing Machine, or rather of one of the machines in use—the Grocer & Baker, which has become the favorite with all our lady friends.

COURT.—District Court in Lassen Co., commences on Monday next.

Mining Notices.

Monitor Gold Mining Company.

MONITOR, Plumas County, California.—NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 10th of April, 1866, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names. No. Cert. Sh's. Am't. S. Howell..... 31 25 \$125 00 P. Lawson..... 67 25 125 00 P. Lawson..... 68 25 125 00 E. Lundquist..... 25 25 125 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the 18th day of April, 1866, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary, will be sold, on the claims of the company, at Union Flat, Plumas County, on Saturday, the 2d day of June, 1866, at the hour of 3 o'clock, p.m., of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising, and expenses of sale.

WM. GILBERT, Sec'y.

Office—Sawpit Flat, Plumas Co. 21-3w.

North Star Mining Company.

MONITOR.—Location—Blue Nose Mountain, between the forks of Hopkins' and Nelson creeks, Plumas county, California.—NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, a member of the North Star Mining Company, to the following named persons, members of said Company, that they are delinquent for the amounts set opposite their names, on assessments heretofore levied by said Company to wit:

H. R. Richardson..... 1 Share, \$10 00 John Eva..... 154 00 C. W. Gay..... 134 00 Joah Mitchell..... 134 00

And they are further notified that said amounts are now due from them to said North Star Mining Company. The said delinquents are further notified that if said amounts are not paid on or before the expiration of the time allowed by law, (See an Act Concerning Partnerships for Mining Purpose, Approved April 2, 1866,) their interest in said claims—or so much thereof as will be necessary to meet the demand—will be sold to pay said assessment and costs of sale.

J. H. ZACHARIAS, Contractor,

and Member of North Star Mining Co.

May 11, 1866. v4-28-Sw.

Hopkin's Creek, Plumas Co., Cal.

Premium Quartz Mining Company.

MONITOR.—Location—Works, Indian Valley, Plumas County, State of California.—NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 30th day of April, 1866, an assessment of five (\$5.00) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable immediately in U. S. gold coin, to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, in Indian Valley, Plumas county, California. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of June, 1866, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 18th day of June, 1866, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

R. C. CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

OFFICE—at the Works, in Indian Valley, Plumas County, California.

27-4d.

Office Crescent Quartz Mining Company.

MONITOR.—Indian Valley, Plumas County, State of California.—WHEREAS, the owners of two-thirds of all the Capital Stock of the Crescent Quartz Mining Company, have consented writing, to the removal of its principal place of business from its present location, to the City and County of San Francisco, in the State of California. Notice is therefore given that such change will be made, in the manner required by law.

M. D. HOWELL, Secretary, Crescent Q. M. Co., April 28, 1866.

MONDAY, June 4th, A. D., 1866.

between the hours of 9 o'clock, A.M. and 5 o'clock, P.M., all the right, title and interest of said John Vandegrift, in and to the following described property, to wit: The undivided fourth of that certain quartz ledge known as the Eclipse, in the Hill Miniature District, Washington Township, county of Plumas, State of California, lying between the Ohio Co.'s mining claims on the East, and Spiers & Co.'s mining claims on the West, and Brown & Johnson's and others' mining claims adjoined and known, together with the undivided fourth of that certain set of Tailing claims situated adjoining and known and designated as the Eclipse, &c. Tailing claims, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and costs, to the highest and best bidder, for cash.

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MONDAY, June 4th, A. D., 1866.

between the

The Quincy Union.

(Continued from first page.)

others, persons whose names have not been entered on the poll list of any precinct, on or before the meeting of the Board of Registration, to be held on the thirtieth day next preceding the election, may be enrolled on said list, at the final meeting of the Board of Registration.

1. Where the person applying, or in whose behalf the application is made, shall furnish to the Board of Registration his affidavit, setting forth reasons satisfactory to the Board why he did not apply and procure the enrollment of his name on said poll list, and shall also prove to the satisfaction of the Board by such affidavit, and by the oath of at least one householder, whose name is duly registered in the Great Register, and who is a legal voter of the district, that he has had his bona fide residence therein, in pursuance of his lawful calling, for thirty days at least next preceding, or for a period which, extended up to the day of election, will be equal to thirty days, specifying, in towns and cities, as far as practicable, the name of the street or place, and number or other designation of the house or dwelling, where his residence is and has been during such period, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting, and shall also make oath that he is not enroled elsewhere.

2. Where the person applying shall prove, by the production of a naturalizing certificate in the form under the seal of the proper Court, that he has been admitted a citizen of the United States within the period of thirty five days then next preceding, and shall also prove his residence in the district in the same manner as required and specified in the preceding subdivision of this section.

Sec. 27. Prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, registration in the Great Register shall not be an indispensable prerequisite to enrollment on the poll lists, or before the meeting of the Board of Registration, to be held on the thirtieth day next preceding, or for a period which, extended up to the day of election, will be equal to thirty days, specifying, in towns and cities, as far as practicable, the name of the street or place, and number or other designation of the house or dwelling, where his residence is and has been during such period, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting, and shall also make oath that he is not enroled elsewhere.

Sec. 28. After the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, registration in the Great Register being the only authentic record of domiciliation and citizenship, made upon the prerequisite and proper evidence, presented at the time and in the manner prescribed by law, none but those whose names stand registered and uncanceled upon the Great Register of the county shall be enrolled, upon the poll lists in such county except only persons naturalized, becoming of age, or coming into the county to reside within thirty-five days next preceding the day of election for which the poll lists are made up. In all cases before and after the said first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, persons not registered in the Great Register of the county where they may apply to be enrolled on the poll lists or to vote, shall be required to prove their residence in the proper election district in the same manner as is mentioned and specified in the first subdivision of section twenty-six, and with the same particularity; and if they fall within the first or third exception, contained in the first clause of this section, they shall after the said first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, also be required to produce to the Board of Registration a certified abstract of registration in some other county, given in pursuance of section two of this Act; but if they fall within the second exception contained in said first clause, and claim citizenship by virtue of the naturalization of themselves or of their fathers, they shall be required to produce the certificate of such naturalization in due form, as the only evidence thereof.

Sec. 29. No person shall be allowed to vote except at the polls held in the election districts where he resides; nor unless his name is enrolled on the poll list where he offers to vote in such district, nor for local or representative officers, unless he shall have had his residence for thirty days next preceding within the territorial limits prescribed for the election of such officers. If any person enrolled on the poll list, whose vote shall be objected to on the day of election by any qualified elector, shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Judges, either by his own oath or by the oath of any other qualified elector and householder of the district, or by other clear and competent evidence, not to be legally qualified and entitled to be enrolled on said poll list, or if it be proved as aforesaid that he is enrolled on more than one poll list when he offers his vote, or is otherwise not qualified to vote at such election, his vote shall be rejected. The Board of Judges and Board of Registration, and each member and officer thereof, shall cause to be carefully taken down and preserved in the office of the Clerk of Elections, all the affidavits and a brief statement or record of the substance of the oral testimony taken before them or either of them, either in relation to the right and qualification of any person to vote, or to have his name enrolled on the poll list.

Sec. 30. If such new precincts as may be formed within sixty days next before any election is to be held, and also whenever an election is to take place less than three months after the time fixed by statute or by competent authority in pursuance of the statute for holding it, then the poll list may be made out, revised, completed and corrected, within such time as shall be afforded after the formation of such new precinct, or after the time for holding such election shall have been fixed; and all the provisions of this Act applicable to the formation, completion, and correction of poll lists shall be observed in such cases, except to the time within which any act is to be done, and as to that particular also, as nearly as practicable in the case.

Sec. 31. The poll list, in duplicate, as finally completed and corrected, shall be kept at the polls on the day of election, and thereafter remain in the custody of the Clerk of Elections; and on said poll list, opposite the name of each person voting, the fact shall be noted in a separate column reserved for the purpose, by the word "voted," or by the initial letter "V," and opposite the name of each person applying to vote whose vote shall be rejected, the fact shall also be noted in the proper column so reserved by the words "vote rejected," or by the initial letters "V. R." The Board of Judges of Elections shall also cause to be kept a separate list and record of all persons attempting to vote without being enrolled on the poll list, or who, being enrolled, shall be satisfactorily proved to them not to be qualified for such enrollment; and

all persons whom they shall find enrolled in two precincts at the same time; of all persons who shall vote twice or offer to vote twice at the same election, or who shall commit or in any manner or by any contrivance aid, or abet another to commit any other fraud against the provisions of this Act; and the Clerk of Elections shall immediately thereafter deliver a transcript of such list and record, and also of such affidavits and material testimony as may be in his possession, to the District Attorney, to the end that the parties guilty may be prosecuted according to law.

Sec. 32. Every person enrolled on the poll list of one district shall, on removing therfrom, apply to the Clerk of Elections to have his enrollment on said list cancelled, and shall also prove to the satisfaction of the Board by such affidavit, and by the oath of at least one householder, whose name is duly registered in the Great Register, and who is a legal voter of the district, that he has had his bona fide residence therein, in pursuance of his lawful calling, for thirty days at least next preceding, or for a period which, extended up to the day of election, will be equal to thirty days, specifying, in towns and cities, as far as practicable, the name of the street or place, and number or other designation of the house or dwelling, where his residence is and has been during such period, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting, and shall also make oath that he is not enroled elsewhere.

Sec. 33. Every Justice of the Peace, Constable, Judge and Clerk of Elections, and every Supervisor, shall use all practical diligence to see that his enrollment on the poll lists, where ever existing other than in the district in which he actually resides, is duly cancelled.

Sec. 34. Every person who has had his bona fide residence therein, in pursuance of his lawful calling, for thirty days at least next preceding, or for a period which, extended up to the day of election, will be equal to thirty days, specifying, in towns and cities, as far as practicable, the name of the street or place, and number or other designation of the house or dwelling, where his residence is and has been during such period, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting, and shall also make oath that he is not enroled elsewhere.

Sec. 35. Every Justice of the Peace, Constable, Judge and Clerk of Elections, and every Supervisor, shall use all practical diligence to see that his enrollment on the poll lists, where ever existing other than in the district in which he actually resides, is duly cancelled.

Sec. 36. Any person who shall knowingly and wilfully cause, procure, or by any consent or convenience allow himself to be registered in the Great Register of any county, knowing him self to be entitled to, or qualified for such registration, or while his registration upon the Great Register of another county exists and remains uncancelled, or to be enrolled upon the poll lists of another precinct exists and remains uncancelled, shall vote or attempt to vote, at any election, knowing that he is enrolled on the poll list of more than one precinct, or who, in order to get himself admitted to be enrolled, or to vote, shall use any false name, or who shall falsely represent any enrolled voter, and any person investigating, causing aiding or abetting any other person in any manner in either of said acts, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail or State Prison not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court, according to the nature and circumstances of the case. In all cases where the trial of a person charged with any offense under the provisions of this section, it shall duly appear in evidence that the accused stands registered in the Great Register of any county, without being qualified for such registration, the Court, where the defendant is acquitted or convicted of the offense charged, shall order that the record be cancelled.

Sec. 37. If any member or officer of the Board of Registration, or Board of Judges of Elections, shall wilfully or fraudulently enroll or admit any person to vote at any election, knowing him not to be qualified to be enrolled or to vote as aforesaid, or shall refuse to enrol any person so aforesaid, or shall refuse to enrol or to vote, shall use any false name, or who shall falsely represent any enrolled voter, and any person investigating, causing aiding or abetting any other person in any manner in either of said acts, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail or State Prison not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court, according to the nature and circumstances of the case. In all cases where the trial of a person charged with any offense under the provisions of this section, it shall duly appear in evidence that the accused stands registered in the Great Register of any county, without being qualified for such registration, the Court, where the defendant is acquitted or convicted of the offense charged, shall order that the record be cancelled.

Sec. 38. The Clerk and Judges of Elections shall be allowed such compensation as the Board of Supervisors shall prescribe, not exceeding five dollars per day for each of the Judge and six days for the Clerk of Elections, which shall be in full compensation for making up the poll lists as well as for holding elections, and all services whatsoever in relation thereto. The expense of printing lists and blanks in the several counties, when required by this Act, shall be provided by the Board of Supervisors; and said expense, as well as the aforesaid compensation of the Clerks and Judges of Elections, being first duly approved, allowed and audited, as other demands are required to be, shall be paid out of the County Treasury.

Sec. 39. For the purpose of rendering the mode of registration as nearly uniform, free from inconvenience, and effectual as possible throughout the State, the Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Attorney General, and Surveyor General, are hereby appointed a State Board of Registration, of whom a majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, which Board, subject to the provisions, limitations and restrictions of this Act, shall have the following powers:

First.—To provide the forms to be used in the several counties and districts under this Act, and to prescribe such general rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for carrying its provisions into complete effect, and with as little expense and inconvenience as possible.

Second.—To consider and decide such questions affecting the right of registration or enrollment under this Act as may be submitted to them by the Governor, the County Clerk of any County, or the Board of Registration of any election precinct.

Third.—To order and cause to be prepared at the expense of the State, and through the Secretary of State, to the County Clerks of the several counties, the necessary cost of such books to be audited, allowed, and paid out of the General Fund in the State Treasury in the same manner as other lawful demands against the State are required to be audited, allowed and paid.

Sec. 40. Whenever a meeting of the Board of Registration of any precinct is required to be held, two members thereof shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; and if in consequence of the sickness, absence, or other temporary disability of any member, or vacancy not filled, the attendance of but one member can be obtained, the places of the members absent may be supplied for that meeting by two householders and legal voters of the precinct who have resided there continuously for two years at least, to be appointed by the members in attendance, with the consent and concurrence of any Justice of the Peace of the county; and in case of the inability to attend of the Clerk and both the Judges of elections, any Justice of the Peace with any two householders, legal voters of the precinct by him to be appointed, shall act as the Board of Registration for that day. The householder aforesaid, who may supply the places of absent members of the Board of Registration, shall severally be sworn by the Justice of the Peace faithfully to discharge their duties as members of said Board of Registration.

Sec. 41. The poll list, in duplicate, as finally completed and corrected, shall be kept at the polls on the day of election, and thereafter remain in the custody of the Clerk of Elections; and on said poll list, opposite the name of each person applying to vote whose vote shall be rejected, the fact shall also be noted in the proper column so reserved by the words "vote rejected," or by the initial letters "V. R." The Board of Judges of Elections shall also cause to be kept a separate list and record of all persons attempting to vote without being enrolled on the poll list, or who, being enrolled, shall be satisfactorily proved to them not to be qualified for such enrollment; and

all persons whom they shall find enrolled in two precincts at the same time; of all persons who shall vote twice or offer to vote twice at the same election, or who shall commit or in any manner or by any contrivance aid, or abet another to commit any other fraud against the provisions of this Act; and the Clerk of Elections shall immediately thereafter deliver a transcript of such list and record, and also of such affidavits and material testimony as may be in his possession, to the District Attorney, to the end that the parties guilty may be prosecuted according to law.

Sec. 42. All laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed. Approved, March 17, 1866.

legislative Acts, and other cases, this Act may be referred to and cited by the title of "The Registry Act."

Sec. 43. All laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed. Approved, March 17, 1866.

Business Advertisements.

THE AMERICAN FLAG,

The Most Distinguished, Complete and Popular Journal in California.

The American Flag, The American Flag, The American Flag,

Morning and Evening Editions, Morning and Evening Editions, Morning and Evening Editions,

Daily, Weekly and Steamer Issues, Daily, Weekly and Steamer Issues, Daily, Weekly and Steamer Issues,

The Best News Departments, The Best News Departments, The Best News Departments,

The Ablest Corps of Writers, The Ablest Corps of Writers, The Ablest Corps of Writers,

The Most Distinguished Contributors, The Most Distinguished Contributors, The Most Distinguished Contributors,

The Best Correspondents, The Best Correspondents, The Best Correspondents,

From all parts of the World, From all parts of the World, From all parts of the World,

The Largest Circulation, The Largest Circulation, The Largest Circulation,

THE AMERICAN FLAG is acknowledged to be the most complete, attractive, popular and influential Journal on the Pacific Coast. It is Distinctive, Progressive, and Wholly Independent. Its Editorial Staff consists of the most brilliant and distinguished journalists in the country.

Green Backs Taken at Par, Green Backs Taken at Par, Green Backs Taken at Par,

The Weekly Flag, \$5 a Year, The Weekly Flag, \$5 a Year, The Weekly Flag, \$5 a Year,

Daily Flag, Morning and Evening, \$12, Daily Flag, Morning and Evening, \$12, Daily Flag, Morning and Evening, \$12,

In the National Currency, In the National Currency, In the National Currency,

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY AMERICAN FLAG IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE ABLEST, MOST NOTED, AS WELL AS THE CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN CALIFORNIA. IN THE EXCELLENCE OF ITS EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHING AND NEWS DEPARTMENTS,

IT IS

Without a Rival or Successful Imitator.

The Cheapest Paper in the World! The Cheapest Paper in the World! The Cheapest Paper in the World!

VOICES OF THE PRESS, VOICES OF THE PRESS, VOICES OF THE PRESS.

The American Flag is the most popular newspaper in the State, and is generally entitled to the highest consideration. It is no longer a mere weekly paper, but a daily newspaper, and is published every day.

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